

INSCOM *Journal*

October 1982



**"BEST IN
THE BUSINESS"
FIELD STATION
OKINAWA**

Viewpoint

How does a worldwide organization whose purposes are "intelligence" and "security" maintain its leadership status in those fields and simultaneously provide an environment where its people may function at their maximum capabilities? Whether it be the military, public or private sector, this question challenges all organizations—and there's no quick, comprehensive answer!

In order to deal successfully with this issue, most organizations draw upon their own personnel to come up with ideas and solutions. INSCOM is no exception to this rule. As our fifth anniversary overtakes us with the passage of INSCOM Organization Day on Oct. 1, we are reminded of the importance to this command of everyone of its members.

In five short years, INSCOM personnel have brought the command to a position of pre-eminence in today's turbulent intelligence world. In the times ahead, these same dedicated members and their successors will be counted on to produce new ideas and solutions enabling INSCOM to fulfill its mission and remain a leader.

Accordingly, INSCOM owes the best possible working environment to its members. Given its worldwide operation under every conceivable condition, there won't be a quick, comprehensive solution! But there will be a solution, as INSCOM draws upon every member of the command to meet the challenge. Here's looking to the future!

INSCOM *Journal*

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The *U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command Journal* is the unofficial Command Information publication authorized under the provisions of AR 360-81. Produced monthly by photo-offset, the *Journal* serves as an educational, informational and professional medium for the members of USAINSCOM and other members of the intelligence community. Circulation is 6,000 copies monthly. Unless otherwise stated, opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of HQ USAINSCOM or Department of the Army. *Journal* articles are not generally copyrighted and may be reprinted with proper credit noted. Manuscripts and photos submitted for publication, or correspondence concerning the *Journal*, should be mailed to: HQ USAINSCOM, Attn: IAPA (*Journal*), Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, VA 22212. Telephone: AC 202-692-5496/5346 or Autovon 222-5496/5346.

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Okinawa, the most important island of the Ryukyu Chain, is the home of Field Station Okinawa. The island is often called the "Hawaii of Japan." Servicemembers assigned there can enjoy a subtropical climate, exquisite foods and experience first hand the Oriental lifestyle. Find out more about the Field Station and Okinawa from the people living there!

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On our cover: A photo taken by Sp4 Mary R. Ker of the Dragon Boat Races held annually in Okinawa. See the Special 'pull-out' section for additional details.



Little INSCOMers climb aboard a fire truck for a spin around the post. (U.S. Army photo)

Thousands have fun at INSCOM picnic

Geneva Politzer Newberry

VINT HILL FARMS STATION, Virginia — The skies looked threatening, but the cloud cover kept it cooler for the 2,600 picnickers who gathered here Saturday, August 7 for the sixth annual U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) Picnic.

It was INSCOM's 27th picnic held at Vint Hill. Although the organization has changed in name from the Army Security

Agency to INSCOM, the picnic is a continuation of an occasion rich in tradition and fraternization for all members and former members of the INSCOM family worldwide. The commanding general of INSCOM, Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, officials from the National Security Agency (NSA) and invited guests from the surrounding community traditionally attend the picnic.

The cooler weather was a

real break for the 40 hearty runners who tackled the 10-kilometer Fun Run at 8 a.m. to kick off the annual festivities. Top three men were Chris Bogart, Ben Ahles and Howard Campbell. The top three women finishers were Susan Hall, Susan Hickman and Jo Carol Terry. Top finishers in the 5-kilometer Fun Run were Lani Wilson and her sister Tuina Wilson in the children's category, while Susan and Dorothy Nemosack took the

top two places for women in the 5-K.

The remainder of the day's festivities began at 11, with the Mason-Dixon Singing Group, an old INSCOM Picnic favorite.

The U.S. Army Drill Team dazzled spectators again this year with its precision performance in the Parade Field, alive with flashing bayonets.

On the stage by the Officers Club were picnic regulars, the Virginia Valley Boys, pickin' and grinnin' those old country tunes, while the square dancers whirled and twirled.

The Warrenton Volunteer Rescue Squad returned this year to perform a crash-extraction demonstration which involved removing a "victim" from an overturned vehicle. The rescue team first cut open the car and then carefully placed the "victim" on a stretcher for further medical treatment.

The Karate demonstration again delighted picnickers, while children enjoyed fire truck rides, various game booths, pony rides and cartoons. This year, INSCOM tykes enjoyed two magic shows as well.

Every year, folks here get to take pot shots at the post high-ups perched precariously in the Dunking Booth and behind the Sponge Toss. Our local dignitaries took their fair share of dunkings during this picnic.

Some VIPs in attendance this year were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Albert N. Stubblebine III, INSCOM commander, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Sidney T. Weinstein, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Dudley J. Gordon, Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Lincoln Faurer, Mr. & Mrs. Ermal P. Geiss, Honorable and Mrs. Edgar E. Rohr, mayor, city of Manassas; and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas J. Flynn.

On the sports scene, INSCOM softball games ran throughout the afternoon. The INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group from Fort Meade, Md., took first place in both the men's and women's division.

Displays and booths abounded, including the Tactical and Helicopter displays on the Parade Field, the 166th Military Intelligences Company's DF Ring, police department displays and the Antique Auto Display.

Both pools were open, and even though it wasn't a sunny day, lots of picnickers took advantage of the opportunity to get in a nice swim.

Children also enjoyed bigger-than-life cartoon characters, Yogi Bear and Scooby-Do, direct from Kings Dominion this year. Little INSCOMers also bounced to their hearts' content in the Moon Bounce.

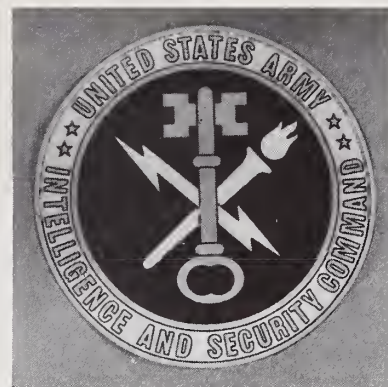
What's a picnic without great food? The cooks surpassed themselves this year with picnic delights from barbecued ribs to all the watermelon folks could eat.

And, of course, the Slide For Life returned this year. Guests hollered gleefully as they glided to the ground from a dizzily high tower on the Parade Field.

Four lucky folks also went home a little richer via the INSCOM Benefit Association drawing. Top prize of \$100 went to R.P. Swisher as Mr. Hillman, Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Seaburn were lucky winners.

Bands played on the stage and folks from all over the INSCOM community had the opportunity to meet and greet old friends and new.

It was a great day of fun in Vint Hill's country setting, and we hope to see all those happy, smiling faces again next year.



INSCOM seal

Heraldry alive in traditions

by Diane L. Hamm

Her•ald•ry (her' el dre)—the art or science having to do with coats of arms; descent from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage; etc.

Heraldry is both an art form and a valuable source of historical information. The origins of heraldry probably predate recorded history. Heraldry as it is known today was initiated in twelfth century Western Europe during the period of feudalism. As the use of armor increased, it became necessary to develop insignia to help distinguish friend from foe on the battlefield. In January 1188, French and English sovereigns held a meeting to prepare for the Third Crusade. They decided that the English soldiers would wear white crosses; the French, red crosses; and the

Flemish, green crosses. Heraldry was on its way. It soon became a way of identifying individual members of the knightly class, rather than their armies. Ultimately, the system was codified, with Colleges of Arms supervising the process and awarding distinctive heraldic insignia to qualified families of noble birth.

In the United States, the practice of heraldry is still actively carried on, although it no longer serves to distinguish individuals, but rather specific organizations and their members. Many of its features continue to be derived from English and Continental models. The designs of American heraldic items reflect the history, traditions, and accomplishments of the organizations to which they have been allotted. In the case of U.S. Army units, the designs reflect the lineages and battle honors of the units.

Heraldic work for the entire United States government is performed by The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, located at Cameron Station, Va. The Institute was established in World War I at the request of President Wilson, who did not like the design of the medals currently being worn by U.S. military personnel. In 1919, the Institute was set up within the Quartermaster General's Office to satisfy Army requirements in heraldry. The Institute's mission was expanded in 1957 to encompass the whole federal government. Since 1962, the Institute has been under the Adjutant General's Office designing coats of arms, seals, decorations, medals, insignias, flags, badges, etc.

The first U.S. Army Military Intelligence organization to receive an approved symbol was the Military Intelligence Officer's Reserve Corps



The MIOIRC was the first Army intelligence unit to receive an approved symbol.

(MIOIRC). Established on April 2, 1921, the MIOIRC was an association of World War I veterans with experience and interest in intelligence. On July 30, 1923, the sphinx symbolizing both wisdom and strength was selected as the most appropriate symbol to represent the recently established branch. The description of the insignia is of an eared shield bearing a circle connected with the border by 13 radial ribs, within the circle a sphinx in profile couchant. The 13 stripes on the shield point toward a common center, reflecting dual functions of Military Intelligence as intelligence collector and intelligence disseminator. Years later, in 1951, Congress officially authorized the structure of two reserve branches: the Military Intelligence Reserve Branch (counterintelligence) and the Army Security

Reserve Branch (cryptologic). The Military Intelligence Reserve Branch as a successor to the old MIOIRC continued to wear the distinctive insignia of the sphinx. At the same time, the Army Security Reserve Branch was formed with its very own insignia, a design consisting of a flash of lightning superimposed upon two crossed keys (indicating authority and secrecy in communications). It was not until July 1, 1962 that the two reserve intelligence branches were combined into an active Regular Army branch as the Army Intelligence and Security Branch. The insignia authorized at that time for the combined intelligence groups was a dagger (point up) on a heraldic sun, partially concealed by a rose. These heraldic elements were to emphasize the knowledge, secrecy and physical danger inherent in the

Branch's mission. The same insignia is used for the Military Intelligence Branch today.

Unit insignias are designed using symbols drawn from incidents of valor in the unit's past, mythological beasts and heraldic symbols assigned to various military functions. Below are a few of the symbols often used throughout the intelligence community for heraldic purposes.

Sun — The symbol of Helios, Greek God of the sun, who saw and heard everything.

Danger — Is associated with both the offensive and defensive functions, and symbolizes the element of danger.

Lightning Bolt — Signifies communications.

Torch — Signifies knowledge.

Key — Symbol used for auth-

ority, secrecy and wardenship.

In today's Army a formal system of heraldry has evolved, complete with rules of arms, historic badges and distinctive insignia so designed that each is distinctive to the organization for which approved. The people working at the Institute of Heraldry keep the Army's traditions alive and growing—linking the past with today's modern Army.

Are they around only on Halloween?

The three sisters of the Potomac

by Phoebe Russo

"Picking 'em up and laying 'em down," an old timer excitedly explained, "is what I did one night a long time ago! As I hurried down a country road on my way home, I felt a "presence" beside me and I began to make tracks." In his re-telling of the incident, he said that he had heard "something" but had seen nothing. The night, he said, had been long and the eerie glow of the moon had cast deep, dark shadows over the land. The ghosts were roaming that Halloween night of long ago, and the crisp autumn air had crackled with their presence.

Another Halloween has come and the ghosts are still around. They walk the country lanes, the city streets and inhabit their once familiar areas. Whatever their motive, they make their presence known. Their presence has caused

plans to go awry, lives to be changed and fear to become dominant in the hearts of many.

According to legend, three young maidens jumped into the swirling Potomac River when their lovers were killed by a warring Indian tribe. In the hope of joining their lovers in the world beyond, they made a pact among themselves—a pact that would result in their jumping into the river and drowning—and they uttered a curse that would last for generations.

When our country was young, the Algonquian Indian Tribe of the Powhatan Nation and the Susquehannocks Tribe lived on the Virginia and Maryland shores of the Potomac River. The Great Spirit of the Algonquian Tribe bestowed magic on his tribal medicine men and spiritual

leaders for their use whenever the need existed. The families of those men who had been given the power had absorbed some magic of their own. The young maidens were the children of one of the medicine men.

The young maidens were in love with the three sons of a warrior. The young brothers, to alleviate the starvation among their people caused by warring tribes, went fishing in enemy territory on the northern side of the Potomac. They were seized by a scouting party of the Susquehannocks Tribe. The braves were tortured and killed.

The maidens, with revenge in mind, tied several logs together to make a raft. Their objective was to be presented to their lovers' killers. Once the maidens were in the presence of the killers they would charm



The granite boulders in the Potomac River mark the site where the sisters drowned. (Photo by Sp4 Harold E. Shackelford)

them with their beauty and bring evil curses on them. The maidens climbed onto the logs and shoved off from the shore. They were unable to maintain control of the raft in the choppy waters of the Potomac. Deeply upset by the torture and death of their lovers and discouraged by their inability to control the raft, they drew from within themselves a supernatural strength. They uttered a curse and jumped—in death they joined their lovers. Before they jumped they pronounced a curse that no one would ever cross the Potomac River in that area again. And no one has. That curse has lasted for approximately 400 years.

When the sisters jumped into the swiftly flowing waters, the sky became dark as they sank from sight. A storm moved in with great rumbles of thunder and bright bolts of lightning darted down and touched the waters where they had disappeared. The storm continued all night and the waters of the Potomac churned and rolled. The next morning the storm was over and the water was calm. The rising sun shone on three granite boulders that

jutted from the river bed—the boulders, not there the day before, were in the same spots where the maidens had sunk below the surface of the water. The boulders became known as the Three Sisters Rocks.

With the passage of time, a need existed for a new bridge in that area. The structure, to be erected between Chain Bridge and Key Bridge on the Virginia side of the river, would span the Rocks and connect to the District of Columbia.

In the hopes of dispelling the curse and appeasing the maidens, the bridge was to be named after them. Of the several attempts to build the Three Sisters Bridge, none have succeeded. Construction began and pilings were sunk into the solid foundation below the river bottom, but in 1972 another heavy storm descended on the area as it had almost 400 years before. Raging waters destroyed the pilings and the bridge framework. With that destruction, and since the curse still persists, no other plans have been activated to reconstruct the bridge—future plans may never materialize.

From what is known today, no one has ever been able to cross the river in the vicinity of the Three Sisters Rocks. Some try, but never make it. Every year there are many who lose their lives by attempting to defy the maidens' curse. A low moaning on a storm's approach, say fishermen on the river front, indicate that another drowning will soon take place.

Now that Halloween is here again and ghosts are stalking the streets and by-ways, will you do foolish things? What will you do if a fleeting glimpse of "something" causes a stirring in your soul; an unexplained noise shatters the stillness around you; or a disturbing "presence" makes your heart skip a beat? Will you sally forth to meet the unknown? Or will you be like the old timer of long ago and start "picking 'em up and laying 'em down."

Story information was taken from the book Ghosts: Washington's Most Famous Ghost Stories by John Alexander. Published by Washingtonian Books, Washington, D.C. Copyright 1975 by Washington Magazine, Inc., Washington, D.C.



Maj. Gen. Stubblebine and Mrs. Gordon pinned the brigadier general star on Dudley J. Gordon.

July 30, a big day at the 66th

by SP4 Kenneth W. Dick
and SSgt. Chambers

On a warm summer afternoon in Munich, Germany, with hundreds of well-wishers and comrades looking on, the colors of the 66th Military Intelligence Group passed from the hands of Col. Dudley J. Gordon into the possession of Col. J. Barrie Williams, and with these colors passed the command of the largest multidisciplinary intelligence organization in Europe. Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine, INSCOM commander, presided over the change of command ceremony.

After the change of command ceremony Gordon was presented the Legion of Merit for his accomplishments as commander of the 66th Military Intelligence Group. To highlight this ceremony Gordon was then promoted to the rank of brigadier general. The crowd stood at attention as the orders were read and Maj. Gen. Stubblebine and Mrs. Gordon pinned the coveted rank of the general officer star on Dudley J. Gordon's uniform lapels.

Many distinguished guests were on hand the 30th day of

July 1982 to witness these events, to include retired Gen. George J. Eade, Lt. Gen. Paul Williams, V Corps commanders, Lt. Gen. William I.

Rolya from SHAPE, Belgium, along with a large number of foreign dignitaries from the Bavarian government and German Armed Forces.



While the color guard stood at attention the 66th MI Group's colors were passed to the new commander, Col. J. Barrie Williams.

Williams, a native of Athens, Ga., comes to the 66th from his last assignment as G-2, XVIII Airborne Corps' Rapid Deployment Force at Fort Bragg, N.C. He was commissioned in the infantry from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., in 1958 and has since served with the 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C., the 115th Intelligence Corps Group, Fort Lawton, Wash., the 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Riley, Kan. and HQ U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) at Fort McPherson, Ga. He has also served two tours in Vietnam, first in 1964-65 with the 21st ARVN Division and again in 1970-71 as commander of the 4th Battalion of the 525th Military Intelligence Group. Some of his other assignments were as a staff officer with the Vietnam desk of the Military Capabilities Division, Defense Intelligence Agency in Washington; and an assignment in Thailand with the HQ Joint United States Military Advisory Group.

In 1976, Williams received his master of science in public administration from Shippensburg State College in Pennsylvania and has attended the Army Command and General Staff College, the Army War College and has completed Airborne, Ranger and Counterintelligence Training with the U.S. Army.

Williams is a recipient of two Bronze Star Medals, two Meritorious Service Medals, the Air Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal, Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Silver Star, the Vietnamese Honor Medal First Class, the

Vietnamese Staff Service Medal and the Royal Thai Master Parachutist wings.

Now assigned to the 66th,

he will be residing in Munich with his wife, Margaret, his sons, Tom and Steve, and his daughters, Meg and Mattie.

Col. A. J. Gallo 902nd's new chief

by Maj. James A. O'Leary

Col. Anthony J. Gallo Jr. assumed command of the 902nd Military Intelligence Group on July 7, at Fort Meade, Md. Turning over the command to Gallo was outgoing commander Col. Robert B. McCue. Assisting in the ceremony was Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, INSCOM commander and the Group CSM Jesse M. Berrong. Other participants included the 41st Army Band, Mississippi Army National Guard, commanded by WO George E. Murphy Jr. and the CONUS MI Group Color Guard.

McCue praised members of the 902nd for the outstanding accomplishments made during his tenure, especially in the face of increasing mission requirements and resource limitations. He concluded by stating that the men and women of the "Deuce" have proven themselves to be "true professionals, dedicated to the Nation and the Army," and that it has been with a great sense of pride he has been their commander.

Gallo, who was chief, China-

Far East Division, Directorate for Estimates, Defense Intelligence Agency prior to taking the 902nd command, is a native of Vermont and a graduate of the University of Vermont and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. He has served in a number of military intelligence assignments including G-2, 2nd Infantry Division, Korea, the Counterintelligence Directorate, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence-DA, commander, 511th MI Battalion, 66th MI Group, Germany and director, Crisis Planning and Assessment Group (J5), Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Gallo challenged his members to lean toward the task of making the 902nd the recognized leader in providing multidiscipline intelligence and security support for the Army at echelons above corps. He went on to express that he would strive to provide the kind of leadership which the Group deserved: the kind that will generate clarity, consensus and commitment as to the Deuce's basic purposes.

FIELD STATION OKINAWA



All that pass under the Torii gates are sure to have a good and happy life. (Photo by Sp4 Mary R. Ker)

Known as Torii Station

United States Army Field Station Okinawa, better known as Torii Station, is a major subordinate command of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command.

The history of Torii Station can be traced back to earlier United States Army Security Agency (USASA) units on Okinawa. The Signal Security Agency, forerunner of USASA

and INSCOM, placed its first unit on Okinawa in June of 1945. The placement of ASA units became commonplace on Okinawa thereafter. Plans to establish a permanent ASA installation on the island date back to early 1949. Field Station 8603 Administrative Unit (AAU), was organized on April 1, 1951, but existed initially as a paper organization with

FIELD STATION



This aerial view provides an excellent photo of Torii Station. (Photo by Sp4 Mary R. Ker)

only one officer and one enlisted person assigned. On May 15, 1952, a full contingent of personnel were transferred from an ASA Company at another location on Okinawa to the Field Station.

The Field Station was originally located at Futenma. However, congestion and other problems made this location unfavorable for operations. The construction of new facilities at Sobe was completed in mid-1953. On Aug. 3, 1953, Field Station personnel were moved to the newly completed barracks at Sobe. They continued to operate the Futenma installation, commuting every day until Nov. 16 of that year, when actual operations were transferred to Sobe.

Field Station, 8603 AAU, was redesignated as the 3rd USASA Field Station on Jan. 1, 1957. The installation was then named Torii Station.

The 51st USASA Special Operations Command was organized at Sobe on July 14, 1961, to replace the Field Station designation, which was discontinued on Sept. 24 of that year. The 51st underwent another redesignation on Dec. 15 after which it was known as USASA Field Station Sobe. Finally, on May 1, 1977, it was redesignated as United States Army Field Station Okinawa.

Torri Station adopted its motto the "Best in the Business" in 1958 and earned the right to retain that motto through the years. In October of 1977, Field Station Okinawa earned the ultimate recognition for its cryptologic excellence by winning the 1976 Travis Trophy, an award given to the unit within the Department of Defense that makes the greatest contribution to United States cryptologic operations for the preceding year. □

OKINAWA



Many farmers on Okinawa still use the more reliable horse to assist in the harvesting of crops.

(Photo by Maj. Donald K. MacIntosh)

The 'Keystone of the Pacific'

Information useful to newcomers

Known as the "Keystone of the Pacific," Okinawa, the most important island of the Ryukyu Chain, is 970 miles southwest of Tokyo, 410 miles northeast of Taipei, 900 miles northeast of Manila and 830 miles northeast of Hong Kong.

Okinawa is about 67 miles long, and at its narrowest point, near the midsection of the island, is only two miles wide, and at its widest point it is 19 miles wide.

Northern Okinawa is heavily forested and boasts the highest mountains on the island. The central portion of the island consists of mainly low hills and plains. The southern end

of the island is a plateau with steep cliffs dropping to the sea. The entire southern portion is densely populated.

Okinawa is often called the "Hawaii of Japan." It enjoys a subtropical climate due to the influence of the Japanese current which warms and humidifies the constant monsoonal winds.

The average yearly temperature is 72 degrees Fahrenheit. February is the coolest month with a mean daily minimum of 52 degrees and July the warmest month, has a mean daily maximum of 90 degrees.

FIELD STATION



The coast line of Okinawa is very beautiful. The coral, however, is often very sharp and jagged. (Photo by Sp4 Mary R. Ker)

Precipitation, for an average year, ranges from 53 to 118 inches of rain. The heaviest precipitation is during the so-called "rainy season" during May and June. Humidity averages 80 percent but is alleviated somewhat by the constant monsoonal winds blowing in from the north and west during winter and from the south and east during the summer.

The Ryukyu Islands lie within the typhoon belt of the East China Sea. As many as 45 typhoons form within this area each year and from three to six of these can be expected to affect Okinawa directly. Typhoon season is generally from April to October.

PEOPLE

Today, the Ryukyu Islands are among the most densely populated areas in the world. Written records for the island chain begin about 600A.D. in Chinese and Japanese documents. From the beginning of the 19th century, the Western powers began to take an interest in Okinawa. In 1853 Commodore

Perry visited Okinawa and secured a trade agreement. He purchased land at Naha, the capitol, and set up a U.S. Naval coaling station.

Racially, Ryukyuans are similar to the Japanese. They represent a mixture of Ainu, Malayan and Mongolian blood. Further, during early historical periods, the Chinese intermingled with the Ryukyuans to some extent.

Standard Japanese is widely spoken throughout the islands but Okinawans do have colloquialisms which are not readily intelligible to the Japanese.

Religion is not at all standardized. Animism, a form of nature worship, has been tempered somewhat by the influences of Shintoism, Buddhism, Confucianism and Christianity.

AGRICULTURE

On Okinawa, sugar cane is the most important cash crop. Sugar cane is extensively cultivated, and there are several refineries where sugar cane is refined to brown sugar.

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Sugar cane is the main crop of Okinawa. (Photo by Ma, Donald K. MacIntosh)

Pineapple is a relatively new crop to Okinawa having been introduced after WWII. Other crops grown on the island include rice, sweet potatoes and fruits.

REVERSION

After World War II, a military government was established by the United States. During this time, the U.S. exercised any and all powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the islands. However, on May 15, 1972, the U.S. transferred administrative authority over Okinawa to Japan, at which time it became a Prefecture of Japan.

Traffic congestion is a major problem on the roadways of Okinawa. There are more than 300,000 registered vehicles and the number of vehicles is steadily increasing each month. Since July of 1978, cars on Okinawa have been driven on the left side of the road. International law requires all traffic in any given nation to drive on the same side of the road. Since traffic in Japan has always been on the left, the reversion of Okinawa to Japan made the change mandatory.

DO'S AND DON'T'S

The customs and traditions of the Okinawan people are very important to them. To avoid offending them there are a few things that visitors should remember:

Use the Japanese language whenever possible and try to sample Okinawan delicacies when eating out.

Shoes are not worn in Okinawan houses. In public buildings it will be obvious which establishments require such etiquette.

Bargaining, as well as tipping, are frowned on and should be avoided. It's okay to ask for a discount on major items but bickering over prices is as much unheard of on Okinawa as in the States.

When in doubt, do as the natives do and follow their example.

DANGEROUS PLANTS AND ANIMALS

The Okinawans have long been accustomed to the various species of dangerous plants and animals that exist here. Several different kinds of poisonous snakes are found on Okinawa and in the surrounding waters. They include the Habu, Coral and Sea Snakes. Visitors here should take precautions such as wearing boots and loose clothing, watching where they step or place hands and staying out of areas where these snakes are more prominently found hiding. Upon arriving on Okinawa, new personnel and their families are given briefings which describe these snakes in detail.

Several species of mosquitoes abound on Okinawa. They are potential bearers of malaria, encephalitis and other diseases. Making sure that everyone has shot records up to date and good sanitary protective measures are taken, the dangers are reduced considerably.

Other small animals which might present a danger are bats, leeches, flukes or flatworms, hookworms and spiders. Common sense and avoidance of the "things" will ensure good health. If by accident personnel are bitten it is wise to treat all situations as a medical emergency and see that they receive treatment.

Some plants on Okinawa are poisonous and belong to the same family as sumac or spurge varieties in the States. The effect is much the same as a "stinging nettle" and the affected area should be washed thoroughly, using a strong soap as soon as possible after contact.

Okinawa, the place, the weather, the plants and animals can be an exciting tour. By respecting the people and the environment, one has an opportunity to appreciate the foreign culture to his utmost advantage. □

FIELD STATION



Windsurfing is a popular sport in Okinawa. Here surfers take advantage of one of the many beaches found on the island. (Photo by Sp4 Mary R. Ker)

Life at Torii Station

Beaches that were once active with the landing of over 100,000 American troops at the start of the battle for Okinawa are now serene and the source of picturesque beauty for photography buffs.

Overlooking these beaches on the beautiful East China Sea is one of the least known duty assignments in the Army. Field Station Okinawa, better known as Torii Station, sits ideally on a semi-tropical island bordered on the east by the Pacific Ocean and on the west by the East China Sea.

Today, Torii Station is the home and work place for more than 1,500 Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and DoD civilian personnel. The Army contingent is comprised of Headquarters and Service Company, Opera-

tions Company and USACC Detachment INSCOM.

The personnel of these units are housed in the most modern Army facilities available on Okinawa. The billets are equipped with air conditioning for the sultry summer months. Individual rooms are of such a size, as to allow ample living space for the two to three people assigned to a room. In Operations Company each room is also equipped with its own lavatory.

DINING FACILITY

Soldiers at the home of the "Best in the Business" dine at one of the best dining facilities around. In 1979, '80 and '81 the Torii Station Dining Facility was judged as INSCOM's

OKINAWA



The Easter Bunny who left these eggs must have used his ears as diving fins. (Photo by MSgt. Gary Hagland)

best, and participated in the DA level Philip A. Connelly Award for food excellence during those three years.

RECREATION

Diving and snorkeling are two of the favorite pastimes on Okinawa. The waters surrounding Okinawa offer a fantastic adventure, as many happy hours can be spent snorkeling or scuba diving in an underwater world teaming with multicolored marine life of all shapes and sizes. In particular, the warm waters afford excellent visibility and are abundantly filled with a great variety of sea shells.

Located on Torii Station is the Torii Diver's Association (TDA). The association, an Army recognized private diving club, sponsors recreational diving and social activities for its members, conducts diver training and promotes water safety and environmental awareness. The association has its own staff of instructors who teach both basic and advanced diving classes.

TDA is best known for its annual underwater Easter Egg Hunts. Every year divers from all over the island descend on Bolo Flats to search for numbered plastic eggs, which when turned in can lead to some very nice prizes.

Many people who come to Torii Station have no desire to spend a lot of time in (or under) the water. For them, and any other landlubbers, there is another group which is happy to receive the talents of interested individuals. It is known as A.C.T.O.R., Army Community Theatre of the Ryukyus. It is a non-profit entertainment company sponsored by the Morale Support Activities Branch, U.S. Army Garrison Okinawa. Recently A.C.T.O.R. has put on such plays as "Mary, Mary" and "Love, Sex and the IRS."

Also available to those stationed on Torii Station are a Recreation Center, Arts and Crafts Center and a Library.

SPORTS

For the physically active, Torii Station has a well equipped gymnasium, two tennis courts, two racquetball courts, a pool, a 3.7 mile jogging course around the antenna field and a combination softball/football field.

Team sports at Torii include slowpitch softball, football, volleyball and basketball. Racquetball and boxing tournaments are held at other locations on the island. There are also two golf courses utilized by military personnel and their family members.

TRAVEL

Adventurous people are in for a treat on Okinawa. The island offers numerous historical ruins and other sites to visit and photograph. The USO and the Torii Recreation Center both offer low cost tours to these areas of interest.

For those interested in traveling to other countries in the Far East, Okinawa is ideally located. Like the hub of a wheel, it is centrally located with mainland Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines and many other countries laying on the periphery. They are all within a short flight utilizing Space-A-Travel. □

FIELD STATION



An amusement park at Expo '75 for kids from ages 2 to 92. (Photo by Sgt. Frank Hendricks)

Things to do and see at FS Okinawa

The Ocean Exposition Park, more commonly known as Expo '75, is located on the northern Motobu Peninsula beside Highway 114, approximately five miles northwest of Nago City.

Between July 1975 and January 1976, more than 3,400,000 people visited the Expo, featuring the theme, "The Sea We Would Like To See."

Since then, the site has continually undergone some extensive construction work.

Expo is comprised of many attractions: an exhibit of Okinawan history; a native Okinawan village; the South Sea Islands Museum; the Okichan Theater, (where dolphins are the main characters); an aquarium that features the largest cistern in the world; a pavilion and amusement park; a

by Sgt. Frank Hendricks

large beach complete with beach houses; a man-made waterfall; a children's playground and the main attraction of the park—Aquapolis.

Aquapolis is a floating city that floats just offshore of the peninsula, anchored by 16 huge chains. The city is 104 meters long, 100 meters wide, and 32 meters high. It is completely self-sufficient with its own water, food, power and environment controls. Computers operate stabilizer units which are essential during typhoon season. The city also has its own police force, mayor and other city officials, all of which live on board. The city has a maximum capacity of 2,400 people.

Aquapolis is Japan's contribution to Expo, demonstrating their futuristic idea of habitation on the sea. □

OKINAWA



One of the highlights of the Okinawa Marine Park is a water slide that is half the length of a football field.

(Photo by Maj. Donald K. MacIntosh)

Whoooooosh! The brave soul slides one-half a football field's length from 50-feet high and splashes into the fresh water pool below. . . .

The slide, the aquarium, the beach and the underwater observatory are the attractions, among others, at the Okinawa Marine Park located just south of Nago.

There is ample parking space and all you have to do is get out of the car and make a decision: What first?

You will find a wide, sandy beach that extends for almost a mile and there are facilities suitable for a picnic, barbecues, swimming and snorkeling. There are lifeguards on duty and a curios stand that has for sale floatation devices and rings of all sizes and shapes.

Right across the street from the slide is the aquarium. Just inside the entrance, and outside the building itself, is a small reservoir of "T-n-T." That's short for turtles and tortoises. Inside you'll discover a small world of

Whooosh! fun for everyone

by SSgt. Wayne G. Nelson

slat water wonders. Everything from sting-rays to tiny but colorful shellfish are contained behind the glass windows.

To get to the underwater observatory, you must walk out about 200 yards on a high-standing pier to a small, circular structure which conceals a spiral staircase. The staircase goes down under the water to a very small and crowded cylinder shaped room with portholes all around. Marine life of many interesting forms can be viewed as they make their rounds watching the eavesdropping humans take pictures.

Glass-bottom boat rides are offered in place of the observatory and although the viewpoint is not as exciting, some people might enjoy the less crowded and unobtrusive conditions.

Whatever your motives for seeing the Okinawa Marine Park, you can be sure that the drive will be relaxing and the beauties of the China Sea coastline along the way are well worth your time. □

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Sites near Torii Station

by Sgt. Frank Hendricks and
Sp4 Angelo Carmello



The Polynesian pond, located at the Botanical Gardens, is like paradise.

(Photo by Sp4 Angelo Carmello)

There are many tours throughout Okinawa that offer people a glimpse into the past. Time has cloaked these spots in a shroud of mystery. Still other sites on Okinawa offer peace, tranquility and beauty.

Three sites exist very close to Torii Station.

ZAKIMI CASTLE

The castle sits on the top of a hill overlooking Torii Station, and is only a short distance away.

Zakimi Castle is easy to find. Simply walk due east from Torii Station past the abandoned runway, to the secondary road that goes along it. Signs on the road, (black with red arrows), will lead you straight to the castle entrance.

The castle was built by Lord Gosamaru in 1426, to defend Shuri from any invasion from the north. Besides building the Zakimi Castle, Gosamaru had fought in the battles of Hashi against Hokuzan, and also opened Nagahama Port in Yomitan for trade with Southeast Asia and other countries.

There is a noticeable similarity between the Zakimi and Nakagusuku Castles. This is because Gosamaru also built the Nakagusuku Castle, which took him 10 years to complete.

BOLO POINT

Bolo Point is even easier to locate. Simply follow Highway 6 north past Yomitan, and a few other small towns. After the towns the road curves to the right. Go straight ahead instead, and that road will take you to the point. A lighthouse sits on the point, and makes a handy landmark.

The entire point is covered with coral reefs. Cowries, cones and conches can be found on these reefs; olives and augers are found in the outlying sandy areas. There are very strong currents to the right of the point that are very dangerous for snorkelers and divers.

BOTANICAL GARDENS

The Southeast Botanical Gardens are located near Camp Shields, just off route 26. For the military and civilian personnel stationed on Torii, the gardens are a must to see before completing a tour on Okinawa.

For 250 Yen for children and 500 Yen for adults, you can stay all day and enjoy the many beautiful attractions.

On the main side of the gardens there are three ponds. These are the Nishiki pond, Green pond and the Polynesian pond. Each of these ponds is loaded with colorful carp and many varieties of tropical water lilies.

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There is a palm slaya and a cactus mountain near the Polynesian pond.

Next to the Nishiki pond is a two story restaurant with a view house. This restaurant is noted for its excellent Ryukyuan food. Nearby is a building with samples of many of Okinawa's insects.

The other side of the gardens is called Southeast Paradise. On this side there are

palm trees, tropical water lily ponds, gardens of fern, fruit gardens and flower gardens of the south country.

The gardens can be reached by traveling down route 6 to route 58. Take route 74 (to Chibana) at Kadena Circle. Just before gate 3 on Kadena Air Base, turn left onto route 26. Then simply follow the signs to the gardens. □



The Nakagusuku Castle gate greets visitors to the famous castle. According to legend, 10,000 Okinawans worked for 10 years to build the castle. (Photo by Sgt. Frank Hendricks)

The Nakagusuku Castle

by Isamu Fuchaku

Located at the junction of routes 30 and 5 is the Futenma Shrine. This shrine was built in 1450 for Futenma Gonjin, the guardian god of all seafaring men. The shrine is an integral part of the Shinto faith, which worships many different gods. The central figure of all these deities is the goddess of the sun.

At the shrine entrance, the "*Shimonawa*," or sacred rope, hangs across the Torii gate. The rope consists of two strands of rice-straw braids and is hung with the thickest end placed on the left side of the Torii. It is be-

lieved that evil spirits enter the shrine from the left side only. At one time, rice beads were hung at spaced intervals on the rope, representing the gods protection of rice fields and homes. Now, those beads are replaced by small strips of white paper or cloth.

On top of a mountain overlooking Futenma is the Nakagusuku Castle. This castle was built by Lord Gosamaru, a loyal subject of the King of Chuzan in 1454. According to legend, 10,000 Okinawans worked for 10 years to build the castle. Every stone used to

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build the castle was carried up the mountain and carefully fitted by hand. The Okinawan people treasure the castle because it is the best preserved of the approximately 200 fortresses built in the Ryukyu Islands, and it precedes any type of castle construction of its kind in Japan by 80 years.

There is no clear account of the history of Nakagusuku Castle. The events surrounding its destruction are clouded with sentimental and political controversy.

It is fact, however, that Lord Amawari of Katsuren had a castle on a peninsula 10 kilometers northeast of Nakagusuku, and that it was Amawari who destroyed the castle. Amawari, wanting the Nakagusuku Castle for himself, sent his soldiers marching to the castle carrying the king's flags. Gosamaru, although suspecting treachery, refused to fight against troops carrying the king's colors. Instead, he committed suicide. Many of his family and soldiers followed his example and took their lives also. The result was that Amawari was able to overcome the impregnable fortress without losing a single soldier.

According to legend, Gosamaru had placed a message for the king in his mouth so when Amawari took his head to the king, Amawari's treachery would be revealed.

But history reveals that Amawari's wife, the daughter of the king, fled to Shuri and exposed her husband's treachery herself. The king sent his troops to regain the castle, scatter Amawari's troops and execute Amawari.

Gosamaru's tomb, located on a hillside near the castle, is believed to be the first of the "turtle-back" tombs.

After Amawari's defeat, the castle was never rebuilt. It is believed that the local population carried away much of the remnants of the destroyed buildings. Some of the wood used in building the Futenma Shrine is believed to be taken from this castle.

The XXIV Corps, led by Maj. Gen. Hodge, had its command post located within the ruins of this castle from April 10 to Oct. 15, 1945.

The castle has recently been landscaped and made into the Nakagusuku Castle National Park. □



Geishas dance at the Cherry Blossom Festival.

Cherry Blossoms at FS Okinawa

by Sp4 Mary R. Ker

Okinawa is an island offering many diverse events. It is also an island with many festivals and celebrations. One of the most beautiful festivals, held annually in Nago City, is the Cherry Blossom Festival.

Since ancient times Okinawans have celebrated the viewing of the cherry blossoms with parties, parades and merrymaking. The three day festival is held every Jan. 29, 30 and 31. Many Americans and Okinawans make the trip to Nago to enjoy parades, traditional dances and those with endurance take the steep walk up to the site of the Nago Castle. The path is beautifully aligned with cherry trees fully in bloom.

The festival also offers a wide variety of foods. Western favorites such as corn dogs and hamburgers are available. For the more adventurous Americans, *Yakatori* or chicken on a stick is available, along with many other Okinawan and Japanese culinary delights. □



One performer, beautifully dressed, dances on stage at the famous Teahouse. (Photos by Sgt. Frank Hendricks)

One of the most cultural and entertaining spots on Okinawa is the Teahouse of the August Moon, or *Matsushita Ryotei*, which means "Under the Pine Tree Geisha House." It is located atop a bluff overlooking the Naha harbor offering a panoramic view of the East China Sea. The Tea House offers dinner and a full evening of traditional Japanese dance and music.

The Tea House of the August Moon Cabaret not only includes fame in Okinawa, but also with many foreigners as well. In 1956, the film *Teahouse of the August Moon* was produced, starring Marlon Brando.

Upon arrival at the Teahouse, patrons remove their shoes and slip on a pair of slippers. After walking across the entrance room, the slippers are removed to enter the dining area. Guests then take a seat on the floor and a waitress explains the proper way to sit. In the Japanese culture, it is considered of-

Teahouse of the August Moon

by Sp4 Mary R. Ker

fensive for the bottoms of a person's feet to show.

After going through these traditional customs, a Japanese meal is served. First a soup and then several other local dishes are brought out one by one. Dishes served include rice, *shashimi* and much more.

The highlight of the evening takes place after dinner when traditional dances are performed by eight highly skilled women. The beautifully dressed, graceful dancers come out onto the small stage and present many of the ancient dances which have been lost through time. Each dance warrants a different costume, thus exposing the audience to a large number of beautiful kimonos. Singing and music accompany the dancers throughout the evening. At one point during the show, the dancers go into the crowd to pick several unsuspecting guests to dance, which is very amusing to all. □

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Members of F S Okinawa have a variety of sports available to them—scuba diving being one. (Photo by T. Lerrer)



Women from all over Nago City performed traditional Okinawan dancing, or *Sakura Matsuri*, at the annual Cherry Blossom Festival. (Photo by Sp4 Mary R. Ker)

The Bolo Point lighthouse (Photo by Sgt. F. Hendricks)

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The Teahouse of the August Moon can accommodate large gatherings. (Photo by Sgt. Frank Hendricks)



Snorkeling is very popular on Okinawa. Shells of all kinds can be found as well as seeing many beautiful and sometimes dangerous sea life. (Photo by Sp4 Mary R. Ker)

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A participant in the Geisha Parade rides in a *jin-risha*, which is pulled by a *Shafu*. (Photo by Sgt. Frank Hendricks)

The Geisha Parade

by Sp4 Mary R. Ker

The streets fill with Americans and Okinawans alike, every Feb. 14 in *Naminoue* for *Juri-Uma*, the Geisha Girl Festival.

Legend tells that a daughter of royal blood started the geisha movement in the Ryukyu Islands. However, ethics of the profession prevented her from ever seeing her parents. So, the geisha set aside a day for a parade through the streets of *Naminoue* in the hope that her parents would come to see it.

When the citizens saw the Nobleman's interest in geishas, other nobles allowed their daughters to become professional enter-

tainers. Because of this, the day is set aside for all the geishas of the tea houses and other establishments in *Naminoue*.

The parade starts in front of the Teahouse of the August Moon in Naha City. The head geisha rides in a *jinrisha* (rickshaw) which is pulled by a *shafu* (carriage puller). Dancers of all ages are dressed in traditional costumes and follow behind to honor the geisha.

Though the Geisha Parade does not begin to compare in size to the Macy Day Parade, it is still a spectacle to behold with its tradition and splendor. □



The *Eisa* dance is part of the festival. (Photo by Tommie Morris)

O-Bon a celebration honoring ancestors

Each year during the seventh lunar month O-Bon or "The Festival of the Lantern," sometimes called "The Festival of the Dead" is celebrated on Okinawa.

O-Bon is the biggest and most festive holiday on Okinawa and throughout the Ryukyu Islands. It is a three day reunion with the dead. This year it was held on Aug. 30, 31 and Sept. 1.

The first day of celebration is the welcoming day for the spirits of the dead or "Unke." Lanterns are lit or a small fire built to light the way to the house for the visiting spirits.

Family reunions are held on the second day of O-Bon. Family members enjoy feasts specially prepared for the occasion.

Colorful "*Eisa*" and "*Usudeku*" dances and a grand feast are held on the first day. The "*Eisa*" is a lively dance performed by the young men and women while the "*Usudeku*" dance is done to a much slower rhythm by elderly women.

At midnight on the last day of O-Bon, it is believed that the spirits return to their heavenly world for another year.

O-Bon is said to have originated in India and moved to Japan by way of China and Buddhism.

Each year during O-Bon many Okinawan villages participate in dance competitions which are held in the towns of Koza and Nago. O-Bon offers all Americans stationed on Okinawa an opportunity to experience culture and to become more familiar with the Okinawan past. □

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Rowers glide the boat through the water in time with the beat of the drum master. This 875 yard course is one that can test one's endurance. (Photos by Sp4 Mary R. Ker)

Hari: appeases gods of the sea

by Sp4 Mary R. Ker

Every May, in the capital city of Naha, people from all over Okinawa and from Japan gather for the traditional Dragon Boat Races. These races are an ancient custom with beginnings in China. Coastal towns throughout the Orient; including Japan, Taiwan and, of course, Okinawa, practice the custom each year at this time.

The Okinawans call the races "*Hari*." They perform it for the god of the seas in hopes that he will give them a plentiful harvest. Dragon boats are manned by 34 rowers with a

drummer beating out time to ensure that everyone is working together. The course is 875 yards long and generally three boats participate in each heat.

This year, as in the past three years, an American team was invited to participate in *Hari*. Each service was represented in the event and they placed a hard fought second.

If you think you would enjoy seeing *Hari* someday, the city of Naha welcomes you to come and visit or take part in the races. □

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The chef serves your *Kobe* only after it meets your exact specifications.

Kobe, Shashimi and Yakisoba: Okinawan cuisine

Though the USAFS Okinawa dining facility on Torii Station rates among the best in the Army it would indeed be a mistake to pass up the culinary delights offered on Okinawa.

Every type of cuisine to fit every type of budget can be found on Okinawa, from Korean to Mexican; McDonalds to the Hilton on the hill.

One of the most well-known restaurants is Gengis Khan, located on Highway 58, where an all you can eat Mongolian Barbecue will hit the spot and not drain your pocketbook in the process. Mongolian Barbecue is a mixture of paper sliced beef, pork, chicken and mutton garnished with fresh vegetables individually seasoned and cooked over a hot grill.

If you leave Okinawa without tantalizing your palate with *Kobe* Beef you have cheated only yourself. *Kobe* Beef is imported from New Zealand and is perhaps the tenderest beef in the world. There are many good places to get *Kobe*. If you want atmosphere you may

want to go to Sam's Anchor Inn, but the Beef is just as good and not nearly as expensive at Ozeki or the Kyoto Hotel (both Ozeki's and Kyoto's are on Morimi Street in Okinawa City).

If you are daring you may want to try *sushi* and *shashimi*. *Sushi* is a rice cake wrapped in sea weed and filled with anything from fish to vegetables. *Shashimi* is a bite size piece of raw fish, served with hot mustard and soy sauce. One of the best places for these two taste treats is Shogun, which is located in the Plaza Shopping Mall on Moromi Street.

For the less daring you may want to try *Yakisoba* which is, simply, noodles and vegetables fried in a mildly spicy sauce, sometimes with chicken or beef. *Yakisoba* is an inexpensive way to fill an empty stomach just before pay day.

Whatever your taste, it is sure to be satisfied on Okinawa. □

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WWII fortifications still evident on Okinawa

by Sp4 Mary R. Ker



A WWII bunker still stands near the Shuri area. (Photo by Sp4 Robert Buzolich)

Southern Okinawa was the site for some of the worst battles on Okinawa during World War II.

Several of these spots have been preserved. They include the Old Japanese Underground Headquarters, the Cave of the Virgins, the Okinawa Peace Memorial Hall and Suicide Cliffs.

The Old Japanese Underground Headquarters is located in Tomishiroson near Naha City. It is the spot where approximately 4,000 officers and enlisted men of the Japanese Navy, led by Rear Adm. Minoru Ota, committed suicide on June 13, 1945.

The Japanese soldiers of that time preferred death to the dishonor of capture.

The 4,000 men sheltered themselves in caves because they did not have sufficient arms to defend themselves. They fought the battle to the finish, many were even forced to use handmade spears.

The cave was the last fort constructed by the Japanese with hoes and picks.

The price to visit the Underground Headquarters is 600 Yen. For that fee, you can go into the cave with narrow winding hallways. You will see the rooms used by the commanding officer and petty officers of that time.

Next stop on the tour is the Cave of the Virgins. As the story is told, Japanese schoolgirls were told that the Americans were coming and that they would commit horrid atrocities. So the girls sought shelter in a cave near their school. As the battle surged on around them, the girls waited for the "all clear" signal. It never came. When American soldiers told them it was safe to come out, the girls and their teachers would not listen. After much pleading, the American soldiers were forced to bomb the cave.

The Okinawa Peace Memorial is located on Mabuni Hill off route 329. Inside the hall is

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Suicide cliffs is where many lives ended with abrupt certainty. (Photo by Sgt. Frank Hendricks)

the Okinawa Peace Memorial Statue. The lacquer statue (of gold appearance) was done by Shinzan Yamada. It took him 18 years to complete.

In front of the Memorial is a nine meter high bell, which is rung five times a day to console the spirits of those who died in war.

Located within walking distance of the Peace Memorial are the Suicide Cliffs. These cliffs are where the last battles took place on Okinawa. The Japanese soldiers committed mass suicide by jumping off the cliffs as U.S. ships approached the coast. Very few Japanese soldiers preferred capture to suicide.

At the site are many monuments honoring the Japanese soldiers. One monument stands

for each of the 72 prefectures of Japan, including Okinawa.

The southern tours have a lot of history. Unfortunately, much of the history centers around the death and suffering associated with war. The beauty of Okinawa, however, has been restored and the hope for peace is withstanding.

Adm. Ota wrote a poem on his wall at the Naval Underground Headquarters before taking his life. It is still there to this day, and best exemplifies the dedication and patriotism of his time. The poem reads, "How could we rejoice over our birth but to die an honorable death under the Emperor's flag." □

FIELD STATION



Mount Gusuku, like a shark's fin, faces the docking ferry with ominous form. (Photo by SSgt. Wayne Nelson)

A pilgrimage to Ie-Shima

by SSgt. Wayne G. Nelson

I considered my pilgrimage to Ie-Shima almost a duty. As both soldier and journalist on Okinawa I could have chosen another tour, but Ie-Shima, whose one time strategic weight sounded the death-knell for war correspondent Ernie Pyle, was heavy on my mind.

The island lies three and a half miles off the western tip of Motobu Peninsula. Driving north on highway 73, the USO bus I was riding took the expressway and arrived at the ferry terminal at Toguchi Port in one hour and twenty minutes.

It was not long when we shoved off and I "home-steaded" a small area on the railing where I could best record, on film, the five mile cruise to Ie-Shima. It was a cloudy day and a fine mist, combined with the salt spray from the bow cutting through a rumpled sea, dampened my spirits. Passing by the Aquapolis, just offshore from Expo '75, Ie-Shima came into view.

A small information sheet, given to me by the tour director, stated that "...to U.S. servicemen who invaded the island in 1945, Ie-Shima resembled a huge, immovable aircraft carrier." I could understand that descrip-

tion as I looked at Mountain Gusuku rising high above the otherwise low contour of the island.

Six hundred feet straight up from a 165-foot high plateau, the mountain looked even more ominous with a thin, gray thunderhead dividing the pinnacle in half.

FERRY TO ISLAND

It takes about 45 minutes by ferry to reach the island. Having docked, we were given an hour of free time to investigate the six or seven shops that line the harbor.

Commercialization of this type was expected and all sorts of trinkets made of shell and other island treasures were on display. Tobacco, sugar cane and peanuts are the main crops, and assorted packages of these can be purchased as you are waiting for the bus to unload, and you prepare to begin the tour around Ie-Shima.

The first spot visited was the monument erected in memory of the exact location where Ernie Pyle met his untimely death. From April 16 to 23, 1945, the 77th Infantry Division encountered some of the most severe fighting of its history. It was the 18th, and Pyle

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was on his way to the front in a jeep accompanied by a regimental commander. A hidden Japanese machine gun sent both men into a ditch for cover. Pyle raised his head a few moments later, and another burst caught him full in the temple.

PLYE DREADED WAR

Ernie had accompanied infantrymen through Africa, Sicily, Italy and France, and although he dreaded war as only a man who knows war can, he still consented to follow the Pacific conflict.

He had a premonition of disaster. Before "Operation Iceberg," the code designation for the Battle of Okinawa, he told a fellow correspondent, "I am not coming back from this one." Each year hundreds of Americans journey to the spot where he was killed and the spot has been preserved since the day of its erection. Several organizations have made contributions for its repair and upkeep. A small coral wall surrounds the site and both civilian and military personnel have voluntarily devoted their off-duty hours to planting flowers around the marker and improving its general appearance.

Pyle will always be remembered for his commitment to soldiers and Marines and his "down-home" personal involvement with their fears, joys and fighting spirit in a war he helped many of them endure.

We moved on and not far down the road, next to the sea, is a large cave which opens toward and is pounded by the onrush of tidal waves. During the war the cave was used by the Japanese as a hiding place and small headquarters by many troops. Though no longer a secret, the darkened grotto presents an exciting underview of the last-ditch stand where a large number of Japanese soldiers met their fate.

At the "Waji," or water springs, the camera buff is treated to one of the most breathtaking and inspiring views available on the island. Situated on an extremely high and steep cliff, the coastline below appears brilliant and the emerald clear waters seem almost unreal.

CLIMBING IE-SHIMA

Lunch was taken at the small break area that designates the beginning of the brave climb to the top of Ie-Shima. An hour and a

half is reserved for the hike. For the inexperienced climber, the rocky path that leads to the summit is quite a challenge. It's a half-hour expedition; a trail winding and almost vertical extends over jagged and slippery rock. At the peak the island's tour price is discovered more than reasonable.

Then, a spectacular panorama is unveiled, and every point of interest, land and sea, can be seen in all directions.

Mountain Gusuku was the main headquarters for the Japanese Army on Ie-Shima and over 3,000 Japanese troops entrenched themselves on all sides in cramped but effective caves.

Ie-Beach was our last stop. There are various facilities which include tennis, camping, miniature golf and, on occasion, horse racing. The white sands and cool surf offer a refreshing period of sun and fun to those inclined.

OKINAWAN FOLKLORE

Pyle's story is all to real. His love was for the common soldier, but the Okinawans tell another love story, one that may be true or strictly folklore. An Okinawan girl, Handogwa, found a young man lying unconscious on the beach north of Hentona village (north of Okuma). She nursed him back to health, they discovered each other, and he had to return to Ie-Shima. He promised to come back but months passed and Kanahi, the young man, never returned to marry her. Handogwa, a mere farm girl, traveled by boat to see him, but when she arrived Kanahi's family (very upper class) refused to receive her.

One day, heartbroken, she learned that her unrequited lover was married. Lovelorn, shocked, she went into a grove nearby and hanged herself.

From that time, Kanahi's family was stricken by diseases, the young man started to have strange hallucinations, and their livestock began to act in mysterious ways. Eventually, all members of his family met with strange and terrible deaths.

Today Ie-Shima is very quiet. Yet its turbulent past beckons the student of history like the whispering magnetism of a "Bali-Hai." The few townspeople are friendly and the soothing, restful scenery invites all to go and explore. □

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During last year's Army Navy Day the Army beat the Navy in flag football 32-0. (Photo by Sgt. Frank Hendricks)

Sports at FS Okinawa

by Sp4 Mary R. Ker

"Go Army! Beat Navy!" Each Year in late November the Cadets and the Midshipmen go head-to-head in the classic Army vs. Navy football game, held in Philadelphia.

There is no snow and the participants are comfortably attired in shorts when USAFS and the Naval Security Group Activity, Hanza (a tenant organization on Torii Station) have their own Army-Navy Day, that coincides with the football classic in the States.

The competition is an all day affair and is open to all grades, males and females alike. Last year there were 13 events covering volleyball, basketball, softball, racquetball, tennis, a 3.7 mile run, darts and tug-of-war.

The biggest event of the day was, of course, the flag football game, that the Army won.

Although the Army has won the trophy two years running, winning may not seem important. The competition and barbecue atmosphere brings out the bond of friendship and sportsmanship between the two services which has been mastered and developed.

This year the competition is bound to be just as exciting and is also sure to make the bond of friendship and sportsmanship even stronger between the Army and the Navy on Okinawa. Then again how many times can you boast: Go Army! Beat Navy! We did! □

family album



Maj. Gen. Williams (center) bids farewell to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Weinstein, while Col. (P) Shufelt looks on.

Weinstein goes to Ft. Huachuca

by Sgt. Jon Michael

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command recently honored Brig. Gen. Sidney T. Weinstein with a departure ceremony at McGill Recreation Center, Fort Meade, Md. Distinguished guests from throughout INSCOM came to bid the brigadier general best wishes in his new role as the commandant, U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Some of the dignitaries included Maj. Gen. Stubblebine, Maj. Gen. Flynn, Maj. Gen. Odom, Maj. Gen. Thompson and Maj. Gen. Williams.

Weinstein, a native of Eller, N.Y., graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1956 and was commissioned as a

second lieutenant in the Infantry. In 1959, he served his first assignment in Military Intelligence as the officer in charge of the Philadelphia Field Office, 109th Military Intelligence Group.

He has had an exceptionally varied career. Weinstein has commanded at all levels to include the 2nd MIBARS in Germany and the 525th MI Group (CEWI) at Fort Bragg, N.C. He has served in key staff positions at both the tactical and strategic levels throughout the world to include as the G2, XVIII Airborne Corps and the executive officer to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, DA. Weinstein has been the deputy commanding general, United States

Army Intelligence and Security Command since July 1981.

Weinstein is a graduate of the Defense Intelligence School, the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the Army War College. He has a master of science degree in business administration from the University of Rochester.

His awards include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Vietnam Cross of Gallantry, the Vietnam Staff Service Medal, the Master Parachutist Badge and the Pathfinder Badge.

He is married to the former Pauline Moeller, and has three children; Halee, Mila and Mike.

Sp4 Low re-enlisted by INSCOM commander

by Sgt. Joy Peterson



Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine re-enlists Sp4 Tami Low at Field Station Augsburg's Noncommissioned Officers Development Center.

USAFS AUGSBURG, Germany — Re-enlistments tend to be a common occurrence with the re-enlistment retention rate up to 79 percent; however, when Sp4 Tami Low, Service Company, Support Battalion, re-enlisted on July 29, something was a little special.

What makes her re-enlistment unique was that it was done by Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine, INSCOM commander, at Field Station Augsburg's Noncommissioned Officers Development Center.

"I thought it would be special to have the INSCOM commander re-enlist me since I've been in INSCOM so long," explained Low on her requesting Stubblebine to perform the re-enlistment oath.

Low, a 95 B (Military Police), re-enlisted for a three-year period with a guarantee of being assigned with the Recruiter Demonstration Team of Cameron Station, Va. With

her selection for this position, Low explains that she will be on a temporary duty (TDY) status for about 11 months of the year traveling across the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

A native of Rhode Island, Low entered the Army in August of 1979, attending Basic Training at Ft. McClellan, Ala. Graduating from basic training in October 1979 and advanced individual training in December 1979 at Ft. McClellan, she was assigned to Field Station Augsburg. She has been working as a military police the past 33 months while in Augsburg.

Her tour at Augsburg has been highlighted by her teaching leadership counseling at the 17th Field Artillery Brigade's Primary Leadership Course, and attendance at the Traffic Accident Investigation Course at Vilsek, Germany. She also graduated second in her platoon while attending

the Primary Leadership Course at Bad Toelz, Germany.

Low has also been active in Augsburg sports. She went All Army in softball in 1981 and placed second at VII Corps in 1981 while on Augsburg's women's football team. In racquetball she also placed second in 1981 at VII Corps in the Doubles category.

When asked what she thought of the Army, Low expressed these views. "I'm considering making it a career. My goal is to be a first sergeant."

"I'd like to try being a first sergeant as I've seen so many poor ones that don't care about soldiers," explained Low on her reason for this goal. "I'd like to have more training programs and change the treatment of the soldiers," she added.

At present she states that, "We need more training in soldiering skills and more information on the basic Army and its functions."



SSgt. Ayers tells students about the M16A1 rifle. (Photo by SSgt. Deborah Barron)

In April, the Army visited the classroom to introduce the students to the program. An overview of the Army and a feature on West Point were presented.

The children arrived on Torii Station at 10 a.m. and were welcomed by Lt. Col. John M. Bennis at the Provost Marshal's office. They were introduced to military police operations and toured the arms room.

From there the students were taken to Building 105 (Operations) and were divided into four small groups. Sections visited were, among others, the unit learning center, automated data processing and the electronic maintenance division.

As one might expect, the whole group was ready for lunch and the dining facility provided just the break everyone needed.

When the bus departed at 1 p.m. the students had enjoyed a morning of highly professional and interesting demonstrations. It is hoped the program's success will be measurable by the student's increased knowledge and insight.

5th graders visit Torii Station

by SSgt. Wayne G. Nelson

USAFS OKINAWA — Part of the educational opportunities afforded school children often includes field trips. For approximately 100 Kadena Elementary School 5th graders, it was a day of learning and excitement when they visited United States Army Field Station Okinawa on May 19. The kids had questions and the Army had answers.

In support of the DoD Dependent School Systems, this command participated in an "Adopt-A-Class" program. Essentially, the purpose of the program is to expose students to the various jobs, skills and training received by Army personnel.

Fenney receives Moroccan award

"Officer of the Order of the Kingdom," is an honor bestowed only to a few. Col. Gerard F. Fenney, former U.S. Army Attache to Morocco, was granted this honor when he received the Order of the Alaouite Dynasty on June 17, 1982.



Order of the Alaouite Dynasty.

In a private ceremony, which took place in the king's spacious office, the commander in chief, Royal Moroccan Armed Forces, King Hassan II made the presentation to Feeney and Col. J. C. Rappe, USMC. The decoration was significant in that no other foreign attaches were so honored.

The ceremony recognized the efforts of Feeney, the Defense Attache Office, Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed and the U.S. Army.

Feeney stated that awards of this nature do not represent a singular effort. He gave high praise to Ambassador Reed, his fellow U.S. military attache personnel, Maj. Gen. Albert A. Stubblebine III, INSCOM commander, Maj. Gen. William E. Odom, ACSI and Lt. Gen. James A. Williams, director, DIA. Additionally, Feeney praised President Reagan and his foreign policy of "helping our friends."

In being given the award, Feeney explained, that King Hassan, the commander of the faithful, was also signaling of his country's desire to expand military to military relations between the U.S. and Moroccan Armies.

Feeney is presently assigned to HQ INSCOM, DCSOPS, as the commander of the newly formed Intelligence Exchange and Support Center.

For Your Information

PT and food do mix

Physical fitness is a hot topic in the Army. To assist personnel in maintaining physical fitness and weight control, the Army Troop Support Agency and the Surgeon General are reassessing the Army food service program.

Changes are being made to menus and Army recipes to reduce fat consumption and salt intake with a goal to provide the best food and dining facilities of any command and simultaneously meet the Army's requirement to support the physical fitness program.

The food service officer for INSCOM will be visiting all units to discuss initiatives and suggestions for improving our food service program throughout the command. INSCOM soldiers are encouraged to submit their suggestions or comments to the INSCOM food service officer, Mr. Bill Richardson, IALOG-SP, Auto-von 222-5563/5768.

Career counseling an asset to soldiers

FORT MONROE, Virginia—Promotion potential, bonuses, professional development /the available options can be confusing. Career counseling can help soldiers make these tough decisions on re-enlistment or reclassification out of an MOS.

Before deciding on a career move, go to the local personnel staff NCO (PSNCO) and discuss your situation. The PSNCO can use DA Circular 611-81-4 (Career Management of the Enlisted Force) to make the decision process easier.

The circular has an appendix that reflects the Army's current needs for enlisted personnel by grade and MOS. It also provides the entry/exit status of both the new and old primary MOS.

The appendix improves the ability of PSNCOs to counsel soldiers on ways to advance their careers. The PSNCO can look at the soldier's current grade's needs and the needs of the next higher grade, and advise the soldier how to advance his career in another MOS.

CSC selection process changed

On Aug. 19, 1982, the chief of staff of the Army (CSA) approved changes to the Command and General Staff College (CSC) selection process. As a result, there is no longer a CSC Screening Board and all eligible officer records will be seen by the DA Selection Board, which will convene on Nov. 2, 1982.

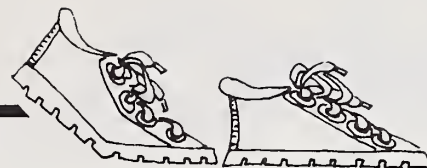
The Board will consider officers (other than JAG, CH and AMEDD) who meet the following criteria:

- Be in the rank of captain (P) or major and not have completed more than 192 months of active federal commissioned service as of Oct. 1, 1983.
- Be a graduate or have

credit for completion of an officer advance course.

- Have not attended, declined to attend or received credit for attendance at Command and Staff College. Successful completion of the U. S. Army Command and General Staff College nonresident course does not prevent selection to attend a Command and Staff College resident course.

Letter communications directed to the Board will be accepted only from individuals being considered for selection. These letters must include the officer's social security number, arrive no later than Nov. 2 and contain only those matters deemed important in consideration of the officer's record.



Morman flexes muscles

by Sgt. Joy Peterson

USAFS AUGSBURG, Germany—The strong shall rise up and be recognized for their feats of great strength. Athlete against athlete will pit one herculean body against another brawny body, until the most muscular and powerful emerges as the winner.

So too, in the VII Corps and U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) Powerlifting Championships athlete went up against athlete in the test of seeing whose training made them the strongest when matching muscle against iron.

Pvt. 1 Samuel Morman, Third Operations Battalion,

recently competed in the VII Corps Powerlifting Championship where he placed second in a field of seven. His placing in the competition qualified him for USAREUR competition.

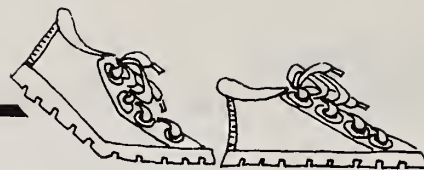
In the VII Corps competition Morman lifted a total of 1,165 pounds—490 pounds in the deadlift, 440 pounds in the squat event and 315 pounds in the bench press.

Morman, the sole representative of the Augsburg Community entered in the USAREUR competition, placed third against a field of 10. In this competition he lifted a

total of 1,310 pounds—515 pounds in the deadlift, 475 in the squat and 325 in the bench press event.

"I had the jitters because it was my first competition," reflected Morman on his first competition experience at VII Corps. For the USAREUR competition, however, Morman was able to press a greater amount of weights due to not being so nervous and having gained some competition experience at VII Corps.

Plans for Morman include continuing to match his muscles up against the iron in a challenge to improve himself and compete again next year.



Augsburg's track team goes through paces

The team placed fourth in the VII Corps Relay Championships

USAFS AUGSBURG, Germany—Augsburg's Community Track Team, the defending VII Corps champions of last year, placed fourth in the VII Corps Relay Championships held at Nuremberg on June 12.

Thirteen members of the track team totaled up 143 points to take the fourth place. Fourth place was respectable for our team, as they didn't have a single relay team, according to coach Ronnie Chaney.

To Augsburg's credit they took the highest number of first places in overall competi-

tion against 12 other teams. Times and distances, however, were affected by poor weather conditions, rain and are unreported as they aren't indicative of the athletes abilities.

Augsburg's Elizabeth Blackadar took first place in the hurdles and high jump, and a second in the long jump. Cheryl Faimon claimed two more firsts by taking the shot-put and discus events. Jeanette Sims also claimed two first in the 5,000 and 1,500 meter events. More firsts were taken by Robert Cox in the 400 and 800 meter events. Dave Collins took a first in the 400 meter hurdles and a second place in the high jump. Dave Milligan took a second in the 5,000 meter run. Valerie Guilford placed third in the 5,000 and in the 1,500 meter events. Eugene Patton came in fourth in the 1,500 meter run, while Rick Autio came in fifth in the 5,000 meter event and James McFarland placed sixth in the javelin throw.



Taylor goes through routine.

Taylor shows karate skills

A Kung Fu and Karate demonstration, given by Sp5 Kenneth B. Taylor, helped raise money for the new St. Luke's Hospital Building Fund in Jacksonville, Fla. Taylor, a black belt in Kung Fu and Karate, demonstrated his ability to break boards with one blow of his hand, performed complicated routines using various weapons unique to the martial art and instructed hospital employees on basic self-defense techniques. Taylor is studying full-contact karate in Washington, D.C., where he is assigned to the USAINSCOM Pentagon Counterintelligence Force.



(Art work by Sp4 Ken Partello)

Competitive patrol tests many athletic skills

by SSgt. Michael Schroeder and Sp4 Al Muick

USAFS AUGSBURG, Germany — Third Operations Battalion, USAFS Augsburg, participated in an 18 kilometer military patrol together with *Reservisten Kameradeschaft Frontenhausen*, German reservist unit from W. Germany, on June 26.

Third Ops and the German Reservists participated in the patrol held in and around the *Frontenhausen* area under the Project Partnership program. The patrol, designed to test the knowledge, skill and interoperability of both the German and U.S. soldier, took place under the supervision of Hauptmann Woerfel, of the 2nd Company, 564th Panzer Battalion, Landshut, Federal Republic of Germany.

Eight teams, each consisting of four soldiers, took part in this annual event. These teams

competed at eight stations, arriving at them by use of map and compass. The stations testing their skill and knowledge were: breaking down and assembling the *Bundeswehr* G3 rifle; knowledge of tactical battle symbols; NBC first aid and defense; recognition of NATO and Soviet bloc vehicles, combined with estimation of distances; hand grenade throw for accuracy; timed force march; and, navigation of a water obstacle utilizing a rubber raft.

Throughout the patrol the competition was fierce, but the will to complete the course and be a "winner" was even more evident. Many times during the day soldiers of both countries were heard to say that they wanted to quit, but professional pride would not allow them to. It was truly with pride and self-satisfaction that each soldier could say, "I finished!"

After completion of the course an awards presentation

followed, with Herr Wimmer of the German *Bundestag* presenting the trophies and certificates to the teams. Wimmer also spoke to the assembled personnel on the furtherance of Project Partnership and the partnership between the German populace and their *Bundeswehr* units.

First place went to a team of *RK-Frontenhausen* soldiers. Second place was won by a team consisting of two 3rd Ops soldiers, SSgt. Michael Schroeder and SSgt. Tim Scott, one Reservist and one *Bundeswehr* soldier. Third place was captured by a team of three *RK-Frontenhausen* soldiers and one 3rd Ops soldier, Sp4 Mary Brandemuhl. First place in shooting was awarded to the team which had finished second in overall competition.

Following the awards ceremony, a group from *Brontenhausen* demonstrated traditional Bavarian dances, complete with costumes.

Personal liability, something to think about

by Col. Edward S. Adamkewicz



(Art work by Sp4 Harold E. Shakelford)

During the past decade there have been numerous legal attacks on the operations of intelligence agencies and on individual members of the intelligence community. Using the procedural rule for discovery in federal courts, these lawsuits also attempted to obtain open access to intelligence files and

records. The broad nature of these discovery requests frequently meant that the final ruling by the courts took several years.

Traditionally, federal executive officers and agents were protected under the official immunity doctrine from personal civil damage liability for

acts taken within the scope of their duties. The United States Supreme Court had recognized that officials should be free to exercise their duties unencumbered by the fear of damage suits for discretionary acts done in the course of those duties.¹ It was acknowledged that law suits could consume time and energies which would otherwise be devoted to governmental service and the threat of which might appreciably inhibit the vigorous and effective administration of governmental policies.

The official immunity doctrine was intended to shield government officials not only from the consequences of litigation, but also from the burden of defending themselves. As one court put it: If government officials are required to respond to interrogatories, answer questions in depositions and defend themselves in a trial covering the whole of their activities, they will have been forced to surrender their claims privilege, regardless of its validity.²

It was not until 1971 that the Supreme Court in the *Bivens* case recognized a federal cause of action to allow plaintiffs to recover money damage from federal officials for violation of the Constitutional right guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment against illegal searches and seizure.³ Lower federal courts soon expanded the *Bivens* holding to include courses of action based on other Constitutional provisions.

Although recognizing that certain government officials such as the President, judges and prosecutors are protected by an absolute privilege from personal liability in a civil action for official acts, the Supreme Court has held that other of-

ficials are entitled to a limited or qualified immunity.⁴ Qualified or good faith immunity is a defense where the official can prove he had a subjective, good faith, belief, i.e., without malice, that what he was doing was lawful, and that he acted reasonably under the circumstances.⁵ As the Supreme Court has noted, "the procedural difference between the absolute and qualified immunities is important. An absolute immunity defeats a suit at the outset, so long as the official's actions were within the scope of the immunity. The fate of an official with qualified immunity depends on the circumstances and motivations of his actions, as established by the evidence at trials."⁶

The United States Supreme Court recently announced a new standard of liability for determining pecuniary responsibility of government officials performing official acts. *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, U.S. Supreme Court, No. 80-945, dated June 24, 1982. The ruling makes it substantially more likely that federal district courts will dismiss suits against intelligence officials and agents before trial.

The *Harlow* case was a suit for civil damages against senior aides of the President alleging a conspiracy to violate the constitutional and statutory rights of Mr. Fitzgerald, who had lost his job in 1970 as a management analyst with the Air Force. The White House aides argued that they were entitled to a blanket protection of absolute immunity derived from the President. The Court rejected the claim, holding that Presidential aides are entitled only to a qualified immunity. However, the Supreme Court gave qualified immunity a new definition.

The Court noted that in the past the burden was on the government official to meet both an objective and subjective test. Objectively, the official had to prove that he did not or reasonably could not have known that his official actions would violate the plaintiff's Constitutional rights. Subjectively, the official also had to demonstrate that he acted in good faith, without malicious intent.

The practical effect of the *Harlow* decision is that INSCOM commanders and personnel who are sued will be much more likely to succeed in having the suits dismissed on summary judgment. A defendant's state of mind will no longer be an issue. Until the threshold question of clear illegality is resolved, broad-reaching discovery and the burdens of trial will not be allowed. Men and women of the

Legally speaking

While the objective test could often be met by establishing that the law was unclear, the subjective element has been much harder for officials to prove. As a result, frequently insubstantial claims proceeded to trial because Rule 56, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that disputed questions of material fact may not be decided on motions for summary judgment.

After acknowledging that application of the subjective standard unnecessarily subjected officials to the risks of trial, broad-ranging discovery and depositions, distraction from governmental duties and inhibition of discretionary actions, the Supreme Court abolished the subjective test of qualified immunity. The Court announced that "government officials performing discretionary functions generally are shielded from liability for civil damages insofar as their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or Constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known."

intelligence community will not be held responsible for failing to anticipate subsequent legal developments and rights that had not been declared at the time of the activity in question.

Whether an action an INSCOM commander or subordinate is about to direct or take is in violation of a clearly established constitutional or statutory right is a question normally requiring the assistance of legal counsel. This office, INSCOM judge advocates and your servicing SJA office in the field are available to provide that help to you.

Footnotes

¹*Barr v. Mateo*, 360 U.S. (1959)

²*See Gregoire v. Biddle*, 177 F.2d 579 (2d Cir. 1949) cert. denied, 339 U.S. 949 (1950)

³*Bivens v. Six Unknown Agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971)

⁴*See, e.g., Butz v. Economou*, 438 U.S. 478 (1978); *Scheuer v. Rhodes*, 416 U.S. 232 (1974)

⁵*Id.*

⁶*Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409 (1976)

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